Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.... MONDAY MAY 28, 1832. [VOL.

UNITED STATES' BANK.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

House of Representatives, March 14, 1832.

(CONCLUDED.)

The committee would present another striking analogy between the situation of the bank in April, 1819, and its present condition. At the first mentioned period, Mr. Cheves informed the Secretary of the Treasury that the bank would not pay the Louisiana debt of three millions, without negociating a loan in Europe, and two millions were actually borrowed in Europe, the indulgence of the Government being obtained to that effect. The bank at this time is precisely in the same situation; it has asked the Government to postpone the redemption of the three per cents. from 1st of July to 1st of October, and has assumed the payment of one quarter's interest on these stocks, being substantially equivalent to borrowing seven millions of the Government's money for three months.

The supply of exchange by the bank, as has been done for the last five months, and the curtailing of discounts, are but mere *palliatives*, as the committee fully believe; and they are persuaded that no measure can be *invented* to restore a sound currency, and a regular state of things generally, and give a solid and permanent value to property, but the withdrawal of a large portion of notes now in circulation by the bank, which will compel other banks to do the same.

The committee will here introduce a quotation from Mr. Rush, in his Treasury Report in 1828; which fully accords with their sentiments. "It is the preservation of a good currency which can alone impart stability to property, and prevent those fluctuations in its value, hurtful alike to individual and national wealth." Again, he says, "This advantage the bank has secured to the community, by confining within prudent limits its issues of paper, whereby a restraint has been imposed upon excessive importations, which are thus kept more within the true wants and capacities of the country.—According to the triennial report of the directors to the stockholders on the 1st of August, of 1828, the amount of circulation then was $13,044,760 71; and on the first of April last, as before stated, it was $23,717,441 14, presenting the astonishing difference of $10,671,780 43, in less than four years.—Can this be considered, according to the sound doctrine of Mr. Rush, confining its issues of paper within prudent limits, whereby a restraint has been imposed upon excessive importations? That great contractions are injurious, the committee consider that they have adduced an authority that cannot well be doubted, and that a great one is now in operation there are too many general evidences in confirmation of the fact, to be refuted. A particular one will suffice, which is taken from the documents called for by the Senate, and presented to that body by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 12th of March last; in which will be found a communication from the president of the bank stating that the amount of branch notes redeemed by the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, during the month of February last only, to be $726,000; and the amount redeemed, in 1831, during the same month, was only $368,910.

In a letter under date of the 26th of March last, to the chariman of the committee, the president of the bank says, "that the amount of branch notes redeemed at the New York office during the year 1831, was $13,219,635, and at Philadelphia, $5,398,800, making a total of $18,618,435, with an increase of circulation between the 2d of February, 1831, and the 2d of January 1832, of more than six millions of dollars, as per monthly statements and decrease of its means, between the 2d of February, 1831, and 1st of April, 1832, to meet immediate demands, of more than twelve millions of dollars, viz:

In specie, funded debt, and notes of other banks, which, at first named date, amounted, as per monthly statements, to	$21,756,668 10
And the last to	9,640,000 00
	$12,115,668 10

Making as just stated a diminutition in the active means immediately applied to the extinguishment of its debts, of considerably more than half of its former capacity, to effect the same object.

With such an increase of issues, and the influence of a most powerful reaction now operating upon the fiscal energies of the country, as is exhibited by the difference of the redemption of branch notes at the periods and places above mentioned, together with such a reduction of its means, to meet its engagements, must, we fear, compel them still further to curtail their accommodations.

It is evident, from the circulars addressed to the branches, and correspondence with them since October last, that the chief object of the bank has been to sustain itself—the statements accompanying this report, clearly proving that the bank has not increased its facilities to the trading community, in any part of the Union.

The Bank of United States, among other conditions of its charter, bound to make collections of the public revenue, to transfer the same or any part thereof, from one place to another, that may be required; and to make any and all payments for the account of the government, whether for principal, interest civil list, army, navy pensions, or for any other purpose whatever, free of all and any charges for such services.

For performing this duty, the bank has claimed, and has received from the treasury department, and the country generally, for some years past, merit to an extent that could not have been surpassed, even if all those services it performs were gratuitous. This and other circumstances have led the committee to an investigation of the subject, as far as the limited time would allow, before closing their labors, to see how far the bank is entitled to the credit bestowed upon it, and to what extent the bank has aided the government in its fiscal operations beyond the obligation imposed in obedience to its charter.

The goverament, in its collections through the Bank of the United States, receives nothing but specie, or notes of the Bank of the United States, and makes its paymenis in nothing else. If the notes of State banks are received by the bank of its own, it is a private matter between such banks and the Bank of the United States, and one with which the government does not concern itself; and it is to be presumed that the Bank of the United States is too watchful and vigilant in the protection of its own interests, not to see that it obtains from the State banks, for the notes thus taken, specie or its eqivalent, or its own notes, in exchange, and thereby be provided with a fund from the collection of the revenue, equal, in value, to that in which, they are required to pay.

The largest portion of the revenue, particularly from imports, as is universally known, is collected in the Atlantic cities north of the potomac. Those cities being the great marts of supply to nearly the whole of the United States, and places to which remittances centre from almost every part of the country, creates a demand for funds upon them, from nearly every quarter, constantly, and generally at a premium. Therefore, so far as the bank is called upon to transfer funds from those cities to other places, it becomes a matter of profit, and not of expense to it, and the greater the distance, the greater the premium; and the larger the amount thus required to be transferred by the government, and the greater the distance, the greater the profit and advantage to the bank.

That the bank has aided the Government thus far the committee are unable to discover, or that they are under any obligations to the bank for those services, they are at a loss to imagine. How far the bank has aided the Government in its fiscal operations, as it claims to have done, will be seen by a communication from the President of the bank to this committee, hereafter adverted to in another part of this report; and also in a report of the committee of the stockholders, at the triennial meeting on the 1st of September, 1831, in the following words. "That the bank, through the whole course of its operations, has effectually assisted the Treasury in the collection and distribution of the public revenue, and that, of late years, it has been signally efficient in preventing the discharge of the public debt from disturbing the operations of commerce, or the value of pecuniary investments."

Now the committee are not able to discover upon what principles the foregoing declaration is made. By referring to the correspondence, in 1819, between the then president of the bank and the then Secretary of the Treasury, the committee discover that the bank was then applying to the Treasury Department to aid it in its operations, and was receiving all that it could promise.

On the 20th March, 1819, the President of the bank closes a communication to the then secretary, Mr. Crawford, thus: "I have ventured to trouble you with those views with the hope that you will pardon the liberty, and with the conviction that if you can serve this institution in any of them which you shall deem consistent with the public good, you will feel a pleasure in doing so." The Secretary of the Treasury, in closing his answer, under date of the 27th March, 1819, says, "every facility which it is in the power of this department to afford the bank, in its efforts to support specie payments, and restore the currency to a natural state, may be confidently relied upon."

By a reference to a statement of the public deposites in the Bank of the United States each month, from March, 1818, to March 1832, inclusive, marked No. 37, it will be seen that from the 1st of January, 1123, up to the month of March, 1832, there has been only one period, (November, 1825,) when the public deposites did not exceed four millions of dollars, in the hands of the bank, and they frequently amonnted to eight, nine, ten, and eleven; and on one occasion to twelve millions of dollars.

By reference to document marked No. 38, it will be found that since the month of March, 1824, at all the different periods immediately following the redemption by the Government of portions of its funded debt, there is no one time when the bank was not left with more than one million and a half of dollars of public deposites; and in many instances with four and five millions, which sums were immediately after, increasing by the constant accumulated collection of the public revenue.

The bank, as it collects the revenue, knows, or ought to know, that it will be called upon by the Goverment to reimburse it, and in all cases of redemption of the funded debt, three months notice is given by the Treasury of such intention. With such notice, and with proper management on the part of the bank, the committee cannot see that either the Government requires any aid, or that the community can be affected by the course of the operation.

The bank has its legitimate banking capital with which to do its regular business, and accommodate the community.

As it collects the public revenue it is enabled both to avail itself of the advantage of employing it to its own benefit, and the accommodation of the commercial community who principally contribute to its payment, by commencing the discounting of business paper; payable within or about the time they know they will be called upon to make the payments on account of the Government; and, as they gradually approach that period, they must also shorten the period which the business paper has to run, until they arrive at the time the call from Government is made upon them, when the business paper will have been paid off, the bank then pays the Government, and the Government immediately again circulates it among the community.

The operation, as thus described, appears to the committee too plain and simple to require any further illustration; and if the principle is sound, and has been acted upon by the bank, they cannot discover in what manner the operation of commerce could have been disturbed, or the value of pecuniary, investments have been affected by the payment of the public debt by the Government.

But if the bank has, as the public revenue has accumulated to the credit of the Treasury Department, gone on discounting upon it, or loaning it out, disregarding the period when they would be called upon to reimburse it, the committee can readily perceive that, when that order arrived, they would be found not only deficient in preparation, but in a state of surprise, and that the payments would first embarrass the bank, and then lead it to press and embarass the commercial community.

From the observations made, and the examination of documents during the course of this investigation, the committee have strong reason to apprehend that the course pursued by the bank has been upon this latter principle. If so, the bank has incurred a high responsibility.

The committee believe the subject of the late postponement of a portion of the 3 per cent. stocks, intended, as they understood, to have been paid on the 1st of July by the Government, to be within the province of their inquiries; and believing, also, that it had a strong connection with the present state and situation as of the affairs of the bank and for the purpose of enabling them to form a correct and true opinion upon that subject, they made a call upon the president of the bank for the correspondence in relation to the postponement of that payment in the following words: "Will you please give a copy of the correspondence connected with your application in March last, requesting a suspension by the Government of the payment of a portion of its debt intended to have been made on the 1st July next, or a statement of the arrangement made in relation to that subject." Which correspondence was communicated by the president of the bank, with the following remarks: "I have made no application to the Government, nor have I requested any suspension of the payment of any portion of the public debt."

"The inquiry, I suppose, relates to this circumstance, 'I received a letter from the acting Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 24th March, 1832, informing that Government was about to issue a notice on the 1st of April, of their intention to pay, on the 1st of July next, one half of the three per cent. stock, and to do it by paying to each stockholder one half of the amount of his certificate.' He added.

'If any objection occurs to you either as to the amount or mode of payment, I will thank you to suggest it.'

"Thus invited by the Government to a communication marked 'confidential,' to give my opinions on a measure contemplated by the Government, I felt it my duty to express my views of its probable operation; in my reply, therefore, dated 29th of March, I stated "that so far as the bank is concerned no objection occurs to me, it being sufficient that the Government has the necessary amount of funds in the bank to make the contemplated payments." I then proceeded to observe, that in the present institution of the commercial community, and with a very large amount of revenue, (amounting to nine millions,) to be paid before the 1st of July, the debtors of the Government would require all the forbearance, and all the aid that could be given them: and that the payment proposed by creating a demand for the remittance of several millions of dollars to European stockholders, would tend to diminish the usual facilities afforded to the debtors of the Government, and might endanger the punctual payment. For this reason I thought it, for the interest of the government, to postpone the payment till the next quater. I further stated, that the plan of paying to each stockholder only one half of his loan, would not be so acceptable as if this whole loan were repaid at once.

"Having thus performed my duty in giving the opinion asked, I felt it, of course to the Government to decide. On the part of the bank, I sought nothing, I requested nothing. after weighing the circumstances, the Government were desirous of adopting the measure, but the difficulty I understood to be this, that the sinking fund would lose the quater's interest, from July to October, of the sum intended to be paid in July; and that the Government did not feel itself justified in making the postponement, unless that interest could be saved, but that it would be made, provided the bank would make the sinking fund whole on the 1st October. To this I said, that, as the bank would have the use of the fund during the three months, it would consent to save the sinking fund harmless, by paying the three months interest itself; and so the matter stands.

"Now, it will be seen, that the bank, in all this, has had not the least agency, except to offer its opinion, when it was asked, in regard to a measure proposed by the Government; and then to offer its aid in carrying that measure into operation.

The committee cannot discover any ability which the bank possesses, to give increased aid to public debtors in the payment of the nine millions of dollars falling due (as is said) in the quater ending with the 1st of July, but on the contrary, they believe that such is the situation of the bank now, and such will be the demands which it will be called upon to meet, that it will require the aid of all the accumulated collections for the Government, to sustain itself. The committee are fully of opinion, that though the bank neither "sought" for nor, "requested" a postponement of the payment by the government, as stated in the declaration of the president, yet if such postponement had not been made, the bank would not, on the 1st of July, have possessed the abilty to have met the demand, without causing a scene of great distress in the commercial community.

The committee are unable to discover in what afford manner the bank could aid to the Government in carrying into effect the measure they proposed, which the president of the bank, in his remarks, speaks of having proffered to them. All that the Government could ask of the bank on the 1st of July, or at any other time, would be, to pay over to them the amount it had collected for their account, when they wished to employ it—the same as a principal would call upon its agent to pay to him monies which he had collected for his benefit.

By document marked No. 39, it would appear, that, on the 13th day of March last, the bank was aware of the intention of the Government to pay off, during the year, a great portion of the 3 per cent. stocks; and the subject of making an arrangement with the holders, was, on that day, referred by a resolution of the board, as follows:

Resolved, That the subject of the communication just made by the president, be referred to the committee of exchange, with authority to make, on behalf of the bank, whatever arrangements with the holders of the 3 per cent. stock of the United States may, in their opinion, best promote the convenience of the public, and the interests of this institution.

This proceeding on the part of the board, *nearly two weeks* before they were officially informed of the intention by the Government to make the proposed payment on the 1st of July, demonstrates fully, to the minds of the committee, an acknowledgment on the part of the administration of the bank, of its inability to meet the demands which the contemplated payments of the Government 3 per cents, would bring upon it, without producing the distress before alluded to.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, from the president of the bank, dated the 29th March, 1832, marked No. 40, is the following:

"Owing to a variety of causes, but mainly to the great amount of duties payable for the last few months, there has been a pressure upon the the mercantile classes, who have been obliged to make very great efforts to comply with their engagements to the Government. That pressure still continues, and it may be prolonged by the same cause—the amount of duties still payable during the next three months. This state of things seem to recommend all the forbearance and indulgence to the debtors which can be safely conceded. The inconvenience, then, of the proposed measure is, that the re-payment of six or seven millions of dollars, more than half of which is held in Europe, may create a demand for the remittance of these funds, which would operate injuriously on the community, and, by abridging the facilities which the debtors of the Government are in the habit of receiving from the bank, may endanger the punctual payment of the revenue, as the bank would necessarily be obliged to commence early its preparations for the reimbursement of so large an amount of public debt.

My impression, therefore, is that, with a view to the safe and punctual payment of the public revenue, the Government would be benefitted by postponing the proposed payment of the public debt to another quarter, by which time the country will sustain less inconvenience from demands on foreign account."

The committee are obliged to dissent from the views expressed by the president in the foregoing extract. The committee cannot believe that the pressure which has, and which continues to exist since October last, is attributable mainly "*to the great amount of duties payable for the last few months.*" The committee believe the operations of the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, and the offices in Baltimore, New York, and Boston, (the four principle places where bonds are payable,) during the last quarter, furnish evidence to the contrary. By a reference to the weekly statements of the Bank of the United States, the offices at Baltimore, New York, and Boston, from July, 1831, to April, 1832, marked No. 36, it will be seen, that the amount of reductions on discounts and loans at those four largest commercial cities, during the last quarter, taking the maximum amount in January last, and ending on the 1st of April, is $2,498,439 76, or in round numbers, two millions and a half of dollars; this reduction by the bank and its branches, has probably compelled a similar redeemption on the part of the State institutions, in proportion to the amount of their loans in each of those places. In this, and in this alone, the committee are fully persuaded is to be found the true secret of the pressure which has existed, and does still exist, operating upon the commercial community.

That this pressure will continue for some time to come, the committee fear; for the expansion has been so great, that the contraction which is now in operation cannot, in the opinion of the committee, be effectually checked or controlled, without a necessary curtailment of discounts.

If the bank possessed the ability to sustain itself without curtailing its discounts, the revenue falling due the present quarter, might be collected, and facilities granted during the time, upon the principle before pointed out to the commercial community, and disbursed again by the Government, without any inconvenience being caused by the operation. But such ability, the committee are well satisfied the bank does not possess, nor can it at present command. Besides the diminished means of the bank previously alluded to through the loss of five millions of its specie, its foreign exchange and other resources, one of the great difficulties under which it now labors, in paying the public debt, is its being compelled to receive the public revenue, in the Atlantic ports, in a currency, to wit, branch notes and drafts of the western offices, not promptly convertible, and to pay the public debt in currency money.

Without a large abridgement of the usual accommodations, which will, of course, greatly distress the community, the committee are under the strongest conviction that it will be little better able to meet the pressure the Government payments will cause, on the 1st of Oct. than they would have been on the 1st of July. The words of Mr. Crawford, in a letter dated 6th of April, 1819, to the president of the bank, the committee consider peculiarly appropriate here to introduce. "Palliations may prolong the existing embarrassments, and by exciting the hopes and fears of the community, aggravate the existing evils, but cannot influence the final result."

In another letter, dated the 9th of April, 1819, to the same gentleman, he says: "Banks, in order to secure specie payments, must approximate their circulation and individual deposites, to a sum justly, proportioned to the amount of specie in their vaults. Any thing short of this, will keep them in a precarious state, and postpone the period when banking operations can be safely prosecuted upon ordinary principles.

When an institution, with investments amounting to seventy-five millions, commanding the foreign an domestic exchange of the country, monopolizing the Government deposites, cannot, at the moment, when we are exporting our annual crop of cotton, amounting, by the admission of the president of the bank, the twenty millions of dollars, (but really near thirty,) transfer a few millons of its funds abroad, to pay the Government debt without embarrassing its operations, and seriously distressing traders, is there not reason to believe that its business has been too much and too rapidly extended?

In the late letter of the president of the bank to the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 29th March last, there is the following postscript: [illegible] of the measures I [illegible] mentioned that in the month of February last, the collector of New York, with a laudable anxiety to protect the public revenue, applied to the bank to authorise an extension of loans in that city, in order to assist the debtors to the Government.—This promptly done; this I should desire to do again, as the payment to the Government during the next quarter, will be very large."

Upon a reference to the weekly statement of the office at New York, from July, 1831, to April, 1832, before alluded to, the committee find no aggregate increase of loans; but on the country, they find that there has been a reduction in the amount viz: the amount on the 29th February being less than on the 2d, and the 8th days of the same month, and $140,000 less on the 28th day of March, than on the 29th of February previous.

By examining the statement No. 36, it will be seen that the total amount of discounts at the New York branch, between the 4th of October, 1831, and the 28th of March, 1832, were actually diminished $468,447 17, while during the same time the bonds paid at that office amounted to between nine and ten millions of dollars.

The committee in order to ascertain the precise manner in which the annual election of directors has been conducted at an early period of the investigation, called for the following document, viz: "A statement of the number of votes given at each annual election of directors since that of 1828, the whole number of votes given, the number given in person, and the number given by proxy, and the names by whom," which [illegible] furnished the committee, but the [illegible] marked No. 41, was furnished, [illegible] shows the whole number of votes to be 4,533, of which the president holds, exclusively, 1,438, and as trustee, in conjunction with others, 1,033, which gives him without intending to impugn the exercise of the power, decidedly a preponderating control in the election of directors, a power which was never contemplated by the charter; so far from it, that the government, as well as subsequent laws passed by Congress, have studiously guarded against to prevent the very mischief which this accumulation of power in the hands of one person is most obviously calculated to produce. The charter has limited the votes of the largest stockholder, no matter what may be the number of shares, to the number of thirty, clearly with a view to prevent the whole affairs of the bank from falling into the hands of a few individuals. It is too powerful an engine to be controlled by one man alone, and this must be apparent to the good sense of every one; yet, notwithstanding this restriction, by the use of proxies, individuals, with little or no immediate interest, can perform what those possessing a direct and deep interest are prohibited from doing. Connected with this subject, there is [illegible] which ought not to go unnoticed. The charter positively requires twenty-five directors, marked No. 42, there have been but twenty-four. The president of the bank holding the appointment from the Government and the stockholders at the same time.

The committee cannot pass over [illegible] tioning the subject of the sums paid for printing. By reference to a statement furnished the Senate in March last, it will be seen that, from the period of establishment of the bank, after the year 1817 up to the year 1828, the sum paid for printing, in any one year, has not exceeded $867 19; and in some years, it has been reduced as low as $126 and $[illegible] 69. But in 1830, the amount is swelled to the sum of $6,762 54; and, in 1831, to $9,187 94. In the year 1817, the year in which the bank was established and went into operation, and consequently a greater expense was incurred, the expense for printing was $3,230 18.

What circumstances occurred or existed during the 1830 and '31, to require such an unusual increase in this branch of expense over the preceding years, in the ordinary course of its business, the committee have been unable to discover, though they called for the account under this head of expenditure, but have not yet received them. In the same document contained the sums paid to "attorneys" unusually, since the establishment of the bank. This subject, owing to their limited time, the committee were unable to investigate. Sufficient, however, came to their knowledge, to justify the belief that the sums returned as having been paid to "attorneys," embrace only what was paid to them in that *distinct* character; that the sums paid to *solicitors* and *counsellors* for the bank are not in the amount given.

The committee addressed the following inquiry to the president of the bank, believing that it involved a fact which will be useful to Congress in its future legislation on the subject of its charter:

"Did Mr. Ellsworth, or any one else of the State of Connecticut, as assessors of taxes of that State, write to request you to give him a list of stockholders belonging to that State, for the purpose of taxing them according to a law thereof?"

The president replied: "In December

[illegible] L. Ellsworth, of Hartford, in Connecticut addressed a letter to me, requesting to be furnished with a list of the stockholders of the bank resident in Connecticut, for the purpose of [illegible] the stock. The request was declined for reasons which will appear in the correspondence hereunto annexed;" to which the committee refer, marked No. 43.

The committee, in calling for various statements, have collected a number of useful documents, not referable to any particular head, but as containing a mass of useful information, they present them to the House, subject to their future order, and, if found necessary, to be appended to this report, when it, together with the papers to which it refers, shall be published.

The majority of the committee feel authorised to state that they have not been able to give even the parent bank that investigation which its extensive operations deserve, much less the branches—in some of which there have been subjects of complaint, but which they have been compelled to abandon for the want of time.

The committee that investigated the affairs of the bank in 1819, when it had been but two years in operation, with its business much less extended than at present, were engaged, as it would seem from the records of that day, from the 30th of November to the 16th of January, before they reported, and then they had not made as thorough an examination as the transactions of the institution seemed to require. At the present time, with a greatly enlarged business of sixteen years' accumulation, and twenty-five branches, whose operations have been charged with signal instances of irregularity, the bank requires a much more minute examination than the committee have been able to give it.

There have been many statements called for which the business of the bank and the shortness of the time allowed for the investigation, would not admit to be furnished. The committee were particularly desirous of ascertaining how far the payment of the public debt, and throughout the whole term of the existence of the bank, affected its operations, and called for all the resolutions and correspondence relating to that subject since 1817, but have only received such as related to the three per cent. loan, and the circular of the 27th of October last.

On the subject of specie payments, domestic and foreign exchange, investments in public debt by the bank in 1824 and 1825, and its ability to make loans to the Government—the influence of the operations of the bank upon trade—on the increase of the paper circulation of the bank or its agency in diminishing or enlarging the circulation of local banks, and the means of permanently regulating our general circulation, so as to prevent its injurious effects upon the trade and currency of the country; all matters of vital importance in the reorganization of the bank; concerning which, the committee submitted a number of inquiries to the president of the bank, who has not been able, from the press of other indispensable duties, to answer; and which queries are appended to this report. The investigations, however, which have been made, imperfect as they were, fully justify the committee in saying, that the bank ought not, at present, to be rechartered.

It is obvious, from the statements submitted, and the correspondence with the treasury concerning the public debt, and the fluctuations of the revenue of Government, that these have hitherto essentially affected the general circulation and operations of the Bank of the United States. It would, therefore, seem to your committee to be most judicious not to act upon the question of rechartering that institution, or of chartering any other national bank, until the public debt shall have been paid off, and the public revenue shall have been adjusted to the measure of our federal expenditures.

From the National Intelligencer of 15th May.

IN CONGRESS, YESTERDAY,

The Senate passed the Post office Hill, made some progress on the Pension bill, and acted on a number of minor subjects which we have not room to notice.

In the House of Representatives, after the reception of a few petitions and reports, Mr. J. Q. Adams moved a resolution requesting the President of the United States to communicate to this house copies of the several instructions to the charge d' Affairs at the Court of Denmark, under which the late Treaty of indemnity was negociated; which resolution, from its nature, lies on the table one day. On motion of Mr Barbour, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of defining by law contempts against either House of Congress, and prescribing the punishment thereof. The Wiscasset case being resumed, Mr Slade spoke upon it until the hour of 12 arrived. When, according to order,

Samuel Houston was brought to the bar of the House of Representatives. He was allowed to read and to have spread on the Journal of the House, a paper protesting against the authority of the House, but avowing his submission to it, under the circumstances in which he was placed. The speaker then pronounced the reprimand required by the vote of the House, for the contempt of the House and Breach of privilege thereof, committed by Gen. Houston, in the following words:

Samuel Houston:

You have been charged with a violation of the rights and privileges of the House of Representatives, in having offered personal violence to one of its members, for words spoken in debate. In exercising the high and delicate power of ascertaining and vindicating their own privileges, the House have proceeded throughout this investigation, and in relation to your individual rights, with all that deliberation and caution which ought to characterize the dignified and moral justice of such an assembly.

You have been heard in person in your defence—you have been ably and eloquently defended by eminent counsel, and every facility afforded you to place your cause fully and fairly before the house, and to urge upon its consideration matters of principle as well as of fact, in explanation and justification of your conduct.

Whatever the motives or causes may have been, which led to the act of violence committed by you, your conduct has been pronounced, by the solemn judgment of the House, to be a high breach of their rights and privileges, and to demand their marked disapprobation and censure.

In, fulfilling the order of the House, I were called upon, as its presiding officer, to reprimand an individual uneducated and uninformed, it might be expected that I should endeavor, as far as I was able, to impress upon him the importance and propriety of sedulously guarding from violation the rights and privileges secured to the members of this house by our invaluable Constitution. But, when addressing a citizen of your character and intelligence, and one who has himself been honored by the People with a seat in this House, it cannot be necessary that I should add to the duty enjoined upon me, by dwelling upon the character or consequences of the offence with which you have been charged and found guilty. Whatever has a tendency to impair the freedom of debate in this house—a freedom no less sacred than the authority of the constitution itself—or to detract from the independence of the representatives of the People, in the rightful discharge of their high functions, you are no doubt sensible, must, in the same proportion, weaken and degrade not only the Legislature of the nation itself, but the character of our free institution.

Your own mind will suggest to you, no doubt, more suitable reflections than any thing which I can say could convey. To those reflections I am prepared to trust; not doubting that, had you at the time considered the act of violence which you have committed, in the light in which it has been viewed its disapprobation and censure been regarded by the House, you would have and I the duty of declaring to you the result of it.

I forbear to say more, than to pronounce the judgment of the House, which is, that you have been guilty of a high breach of its privileges, and that you be reprimanded therefor, at its Bar by the speaker, and in obedience to the order of the House I do reprimand you accordingly.

You will now be conducted from the Bar of the House, and discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms.

On motion of Mr. Stanbery, after considerable intermediate proceedings, a resolution was adopted for appointing a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to examine into an allegation of intended fraud in making contracts for the supply of rations to the Indians, in the year 1830.

Mr. E. Cooke, of Ohio, then presented to the House a letter presented to him on Saturday last, by a person who gave his name as Alexander Dimitry, which letter was from E. S. Davis, one of the witnesses examined in the late hearing of the case of Gen. Houston, demanding satisfaction for a question which the letter alleges to have been impertinently put to said witness by Mr. Cooke, whilst he was under examination. This letter accompanied by a written statement by Mr. C. of circumstances which occurred the day of examination, and a threat said to have been made by Dr. Davis, as he went out of the Hall. Mr. Crane, of Ohio, moved to refer this letter, and the statement accompanying it, to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers and to report the facts in the case; which was so far amended, as to require them to report their opinion, whether the transmission of this letter, demanding satisfaction for words spoken on the floor constituted a breach of privilege of the members of the House. Mr. Stanbery, in the course of debate hereupon, reiterated the statement that assaults on members of the House for words spoken in debate were encouraged by the language used by the President of the United States, and said he asked but half an hour to prove the assertion by unquestionable evidence. Mr. Polk (and perhaps others) having declared the statement to be unfounded, Mr. Stanbery moved to amend the resolution so as to institue an inquiry into this matter. After a stormy debate, the previous Question was called for and carried, precluding the amendment proposed by Mr. Stanbery. The question was then taken by Yeas & N's. on Mr. Crane's motion for a committee, and decided in the negative by Yeas and Nays: Yeas 85—Nays 87. So the resolution was rejected.

[*From the Blairsville Record.*]

ADJUSTMENT OF THE TARIFF.

Mr. Editor:—I recently met with an idea, respecting the tariff policy, which, if adopted, might please all parties. It is this: Let Congress reduce the present duties to a revenue rate—make them as low as the Free Trade States wish them. With this they would, of course, be satisfied. These duties would, perhaps, average from 15 to 20 per centum. Then let the Tariff States lay an *additional* duty, as high as they think proper, upon all the foreign merchandize imported into their respective territories. They might then run up the duties to 100 or 200 per centum. In this way, they could enjoy all the benefits of a high Tariff, without giving their sister States any cause to complain. The Free Trade States could pursue their favorite policy, and the Tariff States would pursue theirs.

It is said, by those who understand these matters, that a measure of this kind would be in strict accordance with the Constitution—that Congress has full power to grant, to those States which desire it, the privilege of large additional duties upon foreign importations. By adopting this course, we would remove the cause of much complaint and dissatisfaction. And why should we not?—Why will the tariff States persist in forcing upon the Southa policy which it does not want. Or why would the South wish to drag the Eastern and Middle States into a Free Trade System, when they believe that the Restrictive System is more to their advantage? All may upon the principle above stated, pursue their favorite policy, without interfering with one another; and, in time it would be satisfactorily ascertained which policy is the better one.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

We do not remember the time when the question of the Vice Presidency has excited as much interest as at present.—That office has generally been regarded as a kind of sinecure, which might be conferred on any one whom the nation wished to honor, and whose capacity and fair standing were such as not to dishonor the nation. Not so now: the question, who shall be our next Vice President? really seems to be as stirring a one, as a like question in regard to the Presidency.—Why is this? One reason may be, that there is more uncertainty in regard to the former than the latter question; but this is not all; the Vice Presidency, in the progress of political affairs, has become a more important office than formerly. Until the election of Mr. Calhoun, the Vice President seldom performed the duties of President of the Senate; but suffered them to be performed under a protempore appointment. Mr. Calhoun has, very properly, we think departed from this custom, which "was more honored in the breach than the observance;" and has discharged in person those duties, which the constitution itself imposes on him. In doing so, he has, on some occasions, exercised powers, which, in the present divided and excited state of our country, have been felt so very important. A tie in the Senate is of late no uncommon thing; and, in such case, the vote of the Vice President settles the question.

The great Tariff question is not likely to be fully settled for several years to come; during which time it will be often before Congress; and every thing having a relation to the balance of power, or that question, cannot fail to be of great importance to the prosperity of the country, if not even to the permanency of the Union itself. It is to be hoped that the Tariff will be considerably modified during the present session of Congress; but we cannot expect that the great question as to the principle of protection will be settled. That principle will neither be recognized by the South, for the present, abandoned by the North. We are induced to believe that the Free Trade doctrine is gaining ground, in some of the Eastern States; and if so, it is not unlikely that the Senate will be equally divided on this subject in a few years.—Then every one must see, how important it would be under such circumstances, not only the friends of the South, but to the friends of the Union generally, that we should have an anti-tariff Vice President. It is chiefly on this account that we have heard it remarked recently, by gentlemen of intelligence, that under existing circumstances, they regard the election of a Vice President, as scarcely inferior in importance to the Presidential election itself. There is another cause, which probably gives additional importance to the election of vice President, at this time: an impression extensively prevails, that General Jackson may not serve out another term of four years; and that in electing a Vice President, therefore, we shall in reality be electing a President. We know not whether this impression has any sufficient foundation: but it is not doubted that it adds greatly to the excitement which is felt in regard to the Vice Presidency.

Alabama Paper.

WORKING MEN.

The farmers and mechanics of New England are rapidly acquiring correct notions of Mr. Clay's "American System." In no State is the manufacturing interest so strong, comparatively, as in Rhode Island. Yet, the Working Men there have commenced a resolute opposition to their influence, which bids fair, in a short period, to place the power of that State in democratic hands.

A meeting was called in Providence not long since, at which a *journeyman carpenter* made the speech, which we copy below. A letter from Providence gives the following account of the meeting and the orator:

"A meeting was called by the mechanics and middling interest men, for the purpose of nominating candidates for city officers in opposition to those set up by the Aristocracy of the place. A respectable mechanic was appointed Chairman of the meeting which was numerously attended. Among them were a portion of the adverse party, some of whom (the young sprigs of nobility,) exhibited an evident design of breaking up the meeting, and attempted to insult the moderator by hooting, hissing, &c.

"Mr. Luther is a poor journeyman carpenter, though a respectable citizen, and his speech was delivered in a style that fairly astonished the auditors. The facts related by him, in reference to the practices in manufacturing establishments, are undoubted. His speech has produced a great sensation here," &c.

"The speech is read here by the working class with the utmost interest, coming from one of their own number, and there is every reason to hope to whole body of them will throw off their shackles and support that party to which they legitimately belong."

From the Republican Herald.

MR. LUTHERS SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman: I would ask if persons not possessing one hundred and thirty four dollars in sil, are permitted to address this meeting. If so, I wish to make a few remarks. This community seems to be divided into two parties. Not Jackson men and Clay men: not Masons and Anti-Masons; but the Aristocracy and Democracy. The term Aristocracy denotes a privileged class. Although the Constitution of the United States acknowledges no hereditary right, yet there exists among us a class well deserving the name of Aristocrats. I will mention some of their privileges. They assume the right of controlling the vote of the Freemen by threatening to foreclose the mortgage held against him; by hinting to him that he may loose the steam-boat painting, and in *various* ways by threatening to withdraw from him the means of subsistence. They claim the right of sneering at any, and all the efforts made by the working men to improve their condition.

Have we not, Sir, been contending for months, to obtain the acknowledgment of an undoubted right, to wit: The right to sell our own time in such quantities as we deem expedient? Have we not met with contumely and reproach from the would-be-lords! Say they "these workies" can do nothing. "Have we not the patronage of the government? But we would say to them, not so fast gentlemen. Where did the government get this power, which they have given you, and which you so misuse? Did it not come from the people? And the people can, and will take it from the government if the manufacturer continue his oppressive measures. Have we not, Sir, while contending for the education of the rising generation, and for our own improvement, seen the smile of contempt and the frown of *vengeance*, lighting up and darkening the countenance of our oppressors. Sir, this aristocracy of wealth claims the right to shut up in the Cotton Mill the almost infant child for 13 or 14 hours per diem, with only 20 or 30 minutes for each meal, that is, breakfast and dinner, thereby depriving them of the best of all earthly good, an education. If the Manufacturer will put our our mental eyes by keeping us grinding in their prison houses, and then intend to bring us out to make sport for the Philistines, we hope they will lead us to the pillars of the Temple of their god, Dagon, that we may bow ourselves for the last time, and with one mighty effort, tumble the vast fabric of the American System, falesly so called, in one wide and desolate riun, rather than submit to our oppressors. Sir, the dominant party in this town are driving from their ranks many, *very* many men, by their overbearing conduct, and the opposition to the working men, is manufacturing Anti-tariff men, as fast as the power loom makes yards of coarse Cotton cloth. Sir, we are in favor of an American System that will benefit all interests. But we are not satisfied with the System, whatever it may be, which enables a favored few to accumulate mountains of wealth, at the expense of our dearest interests.—Wealth to be used as it has been, in this town, as we believe, to bribe and threaten our employers to resist the just demands of the industrious Mechanics. We hear the philanthropist moaning over the fate of the Southern slave, when there are thousands of children in this State as truly slaves as the blacks of the South. Nay more; the children of slaves from 6 to 16 years of age, do not perform one half the labor nor work more than one half the number of hours that the children do in the Cotton Mills of free New England.

The American public have been recently asked for $20,000, with which to build a Seminary of learning, in Greece. Let us, Sir, educate our own population in preference to a foreign one.

Sir, we find the aristocracy in all countries using their efforts, either directly indirectly, to hold the poorer classes in ignorance; that they may rivet the chains of oppression more effectually. Where, Sir, is the difference in the effect between Southern measures, & measures now practised by the Manufacturer, to accomplish this dreadful object?

Much, Sir, have we heard respecting the happiness of a manufacturing population. The Hon. H. Clay, whom I highly respect, draws a most *beautiful* picture. Has seen one Cotton Mill at Cincinnati. It is well known, Sir that when Honorables travel, timely notice is given of their arrival and departure in places of note.—Here we have a case. The Hon. Senator from Kentucky is about to visit a Cotton Mill; due notice is given: the men, girls and boys, array themselves in their best apparel. Flowers are brought to decorate the Mill, and enwreath the brows of the fair sex. If nature will not furnish the materials from the lap of summer, art supplies the deficiency.

Evergreens mingle with the roses, the jessamine and hyacinth to honor the illustrious visiter. The Champion, the very Goliah of the American System. He enters!!!! Smiles are on every brow. No *cowhide* or *rod* is suffered to be seen by the Hon. Senator, or permitted to disturb the enviable happiness of these inmates of an almost celestial habitation. The Hon. gentlemen views with keen eye the "*Clock work.*"—He sees the rosy face of the Houries inhabiting this palace of beauty. He is in ectasy. He is almost *dumbfounded.*—He enjoys the enchanting scene with the most intense delight. For an hour more he seems to be in the regions described in Oriental song. His feelings are overpowered, and he retires almost unconscious of the cheers which follow his steps, or if he hears the ringing shout, it is but to convince him that he is in a land of reality and not of fiction. His mind is filled with sensations, which, from their novelty, are without a name. He exclaims, "'Tis a paradise!"—But, Mr. Chairman, one of my friends remarked, if a Cotton *Mill* is a paradise, it is "Paradise Lost."

The Hon. Senator from Kentucky returns to Washington; all the force of his eloquence is put in requisition; he makes his 14th column speech on the great "question;" he describes what he had seen "in strains as sweet as angels use." The Hon. Senator Lawbins endorses the statement, and says in effect, "Amen, so be it, so it is."

But, sir, we would presume to advise, the Hon. Senator from Kentucky to travel *in cog*, when he visits cotton mills. He can then see, in *many* of the persons of that name in New England, instead of rosy checks; the *pale*, the *sickly*, the *haggard*, countenance of the ragged child from six to twelve years of age. Haggard from the worse than slavish confinement in the cotton mill. He may see that child driven up to the "*Clock work*" by the cowskin in some cases. He might see in some instances the child taken from the bed at four in the morning, and plunged into cold water to drive away his slumbers and prepare him for the labors of the mill. And he might see that child robbed, yes, sir, robbed of a part of his thirty minutes allowed for his breakfast and dinner, that scanty portion, (one hour for two meals, must a part of it be wrested from him by placing the hands of the clock behind the true time at night, and before the true time morning and noon, after the child has gone out of the mill to his breakfast and dinner.) And why must this child suffer this: We would say, to support the American System. And we would prove it by the manufacturer himself, who says, "We cannot compete with the foreign fabric, if the ten hour system is adopted. If the hours are reduced to ten, it will drive every thing out of New England."

The Hon. Gentleman might see about 5000 children in Rhode Island, almost one half of the whole number in the State, deprived in a great measure, of the means to learn even the first rudiments of education. We could point out to him many of all ages, from six to thirty years, who can neither read nor write. We can show him females who have had corporeal punishment inflicted on them. Yes, sir, who have had a board split over their heads by a heartless monster, in the shape of an overseer of a *Cotton Mill paradise*. All this the Hon. Senator might see, notwithstanding the report of the Rhode Island District Committee, written by a gentleman who asserts that the operatives employed in and about the mills save twenty-five per cent. on the amount of wages paid them. If the writer of that report had stated they might save twenty-five per cent., we should think him mistaken; but as he says they do save it, we remark no farther on that point, lest the writer might think we meant to *insinuate* that we did not believe a word of said report in that particular.

Mr. Moderator, it is painful to see the confusion which has been raised in this House, while the Hon. Judge Martin had the floor. It not only discredits the movers but the town—the town where Roger Williams established liberty of opinion, and liberty of speech. Whence are these disgraceful movements? They proceed from the *Sprigs of Nobility*—persons whose advantages might lead us to expect better conduct than to cast contempt upon the aged.

Sir, many of us, not long since, were called for, to protect the *pillows*, the *lives* the *property*, of those who came here to disturb us. Some of us deprived ourselves of sleep for forty-eight hours, and a part of that time we shouldered our muskets, prepared for bloody combat, which was expected by all the citizens.

At that time the Governor's house stood in danger of demolition—the Jail was threatened—the State Arsenal was in danger of being robbed of its deposit of arms, to accomplish the work of havoc and destruction. But from the promptness of the Middling Interest the storm passed off.

Now we are told we cannot vote, for we have no interest in the soil. But Sir, we *claim* an interest in that soil that covers the bones of our ancestors;—of our brothers, our sisters, and other relatives, and we would stand *knee deep* in *blood*, to defend it.

Has it come to this, that we cannot assemble here peaceably and lawfully, without our Moderator insulted to his face, and through him the whole Middling Interest? And this by the very spawn of the Aristocracy! If a meeting had been held here this evening, by the *young men*, from 20 to 70 years of age, with the gentlemen in the chair, who moved, on a former occasion, that no person should stand on this floor but a freeholder, there would have been no noise at improper times. But, Sir, this shows what the Middling Interest have to do; that interest must exert its power to put down the persons who have sent their minions here this evening, for the purpose of disturbing the peace. Sir, I have given you to understand that I am not a freeholder.—But I feel interested in the choice of officers under whom I must live. I think men ought to be selected for the guardians of the public safety, as will set an example by keeping the peace *themselves*. Who will not scratch a man's face and knock him down if he "*is prior*," for I am utterly adverse to such clumsy surgical operations. So far as the candidates for the office of Mayor may be mentioned by me, I remark that Gen. Bridgham is a gentleman, whose legal attainments are extensive, but it is not absolutely necessary for a lawyer to fill that office. The city of Boston, has a practical mason in that office. General Brigdham is considered to be attached to the aristocracy. Mr. Billings is well known to be a man of great urbanity; one who would, no doubt, honor himself, and the city if elected; and if not elected, he will remain in the city where he may reside. He is a friend to the Middling Interest, he is a friend to the poor. He has filled the office of Sheriff to the entire satisfaction of the public, and that too with Humanity.

From the New York Evening Post.

It is no uncommon thing for people whose conduct in any particular instance becomes the subject of general examination and censure, to make a noise about something else, with the view directing the public scrutiny from themselves. The practice has great antiquity on its side, and has been so often resorted to, that we expect nothing less from one who is detected in a shameful transaction, than that he shall get up some stratagem to turn the attention of the community from his own case as soon as possible. The fishwomen have enriched the language with a proverb relating to this subject, which we suppress out of regard to the elegant fastidiousness of the times, and there are stories of rogues who by crying *stop thief* lustily, have got very cleverly out of a bad scrape and marched off with the stolen goods under their arms. The Courier & Enquirer we observe, have adopted this method—with what success time will show, as the journalists say. Mr. Cambreleng is charged by that paper with having received 1000 dollars from the bank of the United States for going to Buffalo and giving his opinion on certain points relating to the establishment of a Branch Bank there. If it is meant that the Bank offered this sum as a bribe to Mr. Cambreleng, then here is a new charge of corruption against the institution brought by its supporters. But if it is meant that the transaction is a fair and innocent one, why make any noise about it? It might very well be that by paying Mr. Cambreleng the compliment of asking his opinion on a subject of so much importance, and by compensating him liberally for the trouble taken to form that opinion, the directors of the Bank thought to neutralize his opposition to the institution, by the employment of what is called, in the slang of the day its legitimate means of influence. However this might be, it is certain that it has had no such effect on Mr. Cambreleng. He considered it as a matter of business to perform this service & as such, received the compensation, and suffered the transaction to have no effect upon his opinions. He has been regularly the opponent of the bank both before and since. He never made any secret of the affair, but spoke freely of the service and the compensation received for it. If it was intended to influence his opinions or his public course on the bank question, those who expected such an effect have been wofully disappointed. If there is any corruption in the matter, it is on the side of those who endeavored to bring over an opponent by employing and compensating him, and not in the person on whose integrity this management had no effect.

Those of our readers who are old enough to remember the times of Jefferson, can find a parallel for the course the present opposition, in the conduct of the federal party of that day. With the scenes of 1804 and 1828 before their eyes, the people well know how to appreciate the motives of the men who oppose Gen. Jackson. In this contest, as in that, the aristocracy of the country is seen warring with the PEOPLE, and stopping at no means to deprive them of their just weight in the government.—Then, as now, the country was declared to be *disgraced*,—our institutions in danger,—and the republic on the verge of ruin. But the country was not ruined nor even disgraced by Jefferson, as every one, even those who opposed him, will now admit; and those who live twenty years will find the administration of Jackson spoken of in the same terms as is that of Jefferson, with this difference, that whilst the former was a period of distress and suffering, the latter is one of unheard of national prosperity. Under such circumstances can any reasonable man wish for a change? What would he have altered? What change would be for the better? It is only political aspirants, who had rather reign in hell than serve in heaven,—who pray for "war, pestilence and famine"—who propose to make the first office in the world a stake to be played for by desperate gamesters, that are anxious for a change. But the PEOPLE "seek no change—and least of all such change as *they* would bring us." *Concord Patriot.*

From the New York American.

Succor to the Poles.—The following letter, with its enclosure, has just been received from General Lafayette:—

PARIS, *March*, 30*th* 1832.

My dear Sir:—I have received your kind letter, New York, January, 1832, enclosing the bill of 2499f. 21c. in the name of the New York Committee. This sum has been delivered to the American Committee in Paris. It is highly satisfactory for us that the appropriation we have made has been so well employed as to become most useful, gratifying, and encouraging to the gallant Poles, under the persecution to which they have been subjected, not only in Poland, but in Prussia and Austria, while on the reaching the Western part of Germany they are most cordially welcomed. You will hear of the arrest of our excellent friend, Dr. Howe, in Berlin. I hope he is now released. His conduct in the management of our instructions, has been very honorable to him, and to the American name. We are truly under great obligations to Dr. Howe. The further supplies we may receive from the American Committees will be most welcome and usefully employed.

Most truly and effectionately,

Your friend, LAFAYETTE.

James G. King, Esq. *New York.*

Western Carolinian.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY, MAY 28, 1832

FOR PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE.

Election in 1832.

We are authorized to announce Archibald Carter, Esq. as a Candidate to represent the County of Rowan in the Senate of the next Genl. Assembly.

We are authorized to announce Gen. THOMAS G. POLK as a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

We are requested to say that Genl. Polk will be absent from the State, for a short time.

We are authorised to announce RICHMOND PEARSON, Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

Books have been opened in Person county for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Central Rail-Road.

Another outrage.—We copy from a Washington paper the following account of another outrageous attack upon a member of Congress. We dislike the gentleman attacked and think he will meet with, but little sympathy, still the manner of the attack is such as ought to be, as we doubt not it is discountenanced by every honorable man:

After the House of Representatives had adjourned yesterday, Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, being in advance of the other members, was passing home; as he was descending the steps of the terrace to the street west of the capitol, he was assaulted by Morgan A. Heard, who aimed a blow at his head with a large stick. Mr. Arnold dodged the blow, and immediately struck the stick from his adversary's hands; when upon Heard drew a large duelling pistol; cut down to about eight inches in the barrel, carrying an ounce ball, with the words "New York" engraved on the barrel; and, after taking deliberate aim, fired; the ball passing through the sleeve of the right arm, just above the elbow, ranging up to the shoulder, carrying away the under part of the coat and shirt, and lacerating the arm. Mr Arnold finding Heard armed with a pistol, followed up his blows with a light sword cane until the scabbard flew off, and having several times knocked him down, was in the attitude of piercing him with the sword, when his arm was arrested by General Duncan, of Illinois.

We learn that Maj. Heard has been taken in to the custody of the civil authority and that the grandjury have found a bill against him "for an assault with intent to kill." We opine the pugnacious Major will be safely lodged in the Penitentiary until he "works off" some of his fiery spirit.

MR. MCLANE'S PROJET.—It seems to be a pretty general opinion in the South that Mr. McLane's plan of reduction will not suit the South. Instead of reducing the revenue to twelve millions as the Hon. Jesse Speight says it will, the reduction will not be lower than twenty millions, leaving a surplus of eight millions from imports, which added to the revenue arising from the sales of Public Lands will leave eleven millions in the Treasury, to be squandered away upon Internal Improvements, Military Pension bills etc. This is indeed a glorious compromise! This is reduction with a vengeance.!

THE YOUNG NATIONALS.—The Intelligencer has been filled for the last week or two with the proceedings of the "National Republican Young Men," *alias* shoots of the old Federal Stock, who have met in Washington for the purpose of nominating Henry Clay for the Presidency. *En passant*, we are informed that some of these youngsters are about thirty years of age. They tickled Mr. Clay, and Mr. Clay has tickled them. Don't wonder at this, reader.—boys will play the game of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you."

An attempt has been made by some to couple Genl. Jackson with the outrageous conduct of Gov. Houston and M. A. Heard. We cannot see the justice of such a proceeding. We cannot see that Gen. Jackson has any thing more to do with Gov Houston's assault upon Mr. Stanberry, than had the Emperor of China. He never advised Houston to commit the act, nor did he attempt to sustain him after the act was committed. True Messrs. Blair, Kendall, Speight *and other partizans of Mr. Van Buren*, did advise the redoubtable General to pursue the course he did, but that does not implicate Genl. Jackson. He has no more control over such rowdies than the most humble citizen of this county. But we do not wonder at the course of the President's enemies. They will leave no stone unturned to lessen his popularity, but they will, as heretofore, fail.

We publish by request the following act of Assembly:

AN act to prohibit the circulation in this State after the time therein mentioned of bank notes under five dollars issued by the banks of other States.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any person from and after the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to pass, circulate or receive in payment within this State any bank note bill, promissory note for the payment of money issued by any State or sovereignty or by any body politic or corporation not authorised to issue the same in and by any of the laws and statutes of this State under the denomination of five dollars.

Be it further enacted, That any person offending against any of the provisions of the preceding section shall forfeit the nominal amount of such bank note bill or promissory note with cost of suit to be recovered in the name and for the use of any person who shall sue for the same and prosecute such suit to judgment, in any Jurisdiction having cognisance thereof.

We have rec'd the second and third numbers of "Public Good" in the Hillsboro' Recorder. As the writer seems to take a plain common sense view of the Tariff, such views as will demonstrate its heavy bearing upon the South, we will publish the third number in our next.

New Delicacy.—Owners of large manufacturing establishments now have seats in our national Legislature, and so blunt are their feelings of delicacy that they vote upon questions involving their own interest, with "as good a face and as clear a conscience" as they would upon any others. Brazen manufactures must be in a flourishing condition in that quarter of the globe, and the cheeks of such men as we have mentioned must be handsomely *gilded*."

J. W. S. Ransom, Esq. has sold out his interest in the "Constitutionalist," to his co-partner Mr. Ramsay, who will hereafter have the exclusive management of the paper. We wish Mr. Ransom, in the practice of his profession, may meet with better success than he did in Editing a News-Paper.

It will be seen by a reference to another column of our paper that Genl. Houston's case has, at length been disposed of. We hope Congress will now hasten to conclude the labors of the session. They have much to do, and the "quicker it were done the better." They have in their hands the fate of this Republic. Will they destroy it, or will they preserve it?

☞ The Hon. Henry W Conner will accept our thanks for his attention in transmitting to us various public documents.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TEMPERANCE.

The citizens of the Jersey Settlement, agreeable to previous appointment, assembled at Cold Spring Camp Ground, on Monday the 21st inst. The Rev Charles P. Mornon preached a highly interesting sermon from Galatians 6 Chapt. 7th and 8th Verses, to a respectable audience, on the subject of Intemperance, after which a constitution was offered and adopted upon the principle of entire abstinence; to be known by the name of *Jersey Settlement Temperance Society*. Fifty one persons enrolled their names as members to said Society, the following officers were elected. B. L. Beall, President; Meshack Pinkston, Vice President; B. B. Roberts, Secretary; Ira Fitzgerald and Wilson McCrary, Managers. The friends of the Society then adjourned to meet again on Saturday the 2nd day of June next, at the new Church, near the Camp Ground. Ordered that the foregoing be sent to the editor of the Western Carolinian for publication, signed by the Secretary.

B. B ROBERTS, *Sec'y.*

FROM THE MINER'S AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

Extracts of a letter from a gentleman lately returned from visiting the Georgia Gold mines, and who received the pleasing intelligence from the superintendent of Mr. Loud's Mine.

"Monday morning, (23d April,) we discovered and opened a vein exhibiting every appearance of being the identical one which produced the gold found at this deposite. In one day the labor of nine hand and one *common rocker* produced upwards of 700 dwts. washed from a portion of earth and gravel taken from the lower side of the vein; a considerable number of pieces were found weighing from one to seventy pennyweights, and one specimen of 344. It has continued for several days to yield at nearly the same rates, and, yesterday, yielded 730 dwts.—a space of 10 feet square producing nearly 1000 dwts. We continue to work parallel with the vein which is nearly six feet wide, and I have no doubt that in two months, eighteen hands will obtain 30,000 dwts. The vein being sufficiently decomposed and the gold in masses, a pennyweight to the pan ful of earth and gravel has been repeatedly washed out. A section of the vein 6 by 4 feet and one foot deep, yielded 118 dwts."

* * * * * * *

"A few days after I received the *brilliant* news, I went to see Mr. Loud's mine: the day previous to my visit 1200 *pennyweights* were found by the nine hands! One piece, mingled, moderately, with vein-stone, weighing 500, and many from 50 to 70 dwts. The specimens are exceedingly brilliant, in some instances, composed exclusively of gold and quartz, in others, gold, quartz, and partially decomposed feldspar.

"In that part of Georgia there are many rich deposites, but none, at present, in operation, comparable with Mr. Loud's. The same region abounds likewise in veins some of which exhibit very flattering indications. In Habersham county the England and the Collin's, and in Hall county the Shobert and Elrod mines are the most prominent. Harbersham and Hall lie in the fork of the Chattahoochie and the Chestatee rivers—the latter forming their western boundary and separating them from the Cherokee lands, which have produced so much of the precious metal. An enterprising company is now erecting a dredging machine of four horse power, to draw up the auriferious sand and gravel from the bed of the Chestatee which, yielding not only particles but *masses* of gold, is richer than the famed Pactolus of antiquity."

MR. McLANE'S COMPROMISE.

We yesterday gave a tabular criticism on Mr. McLane's late report. Our country readers will find it this days paper. Upon a review of it, we can detect no error. This statement shows, that upon the data which Mr. McLane himself assumes, the reduction will be but $6,310,257 on the present tariff; and that, without making an allowance for the increase of the customs, which must follow a reduction of duties, there will be a permanent revenue of $27,789,743.

Mr Richie, after insisting that the south should be satisfied with nothing short of a reduction of the revenue down to the economical wants of the Government, has boldly verified our prediction, and denounced all those who will not receive Mr. McLane's bill as a measure of compromise. We expected this, but not so soon! Now, let us see with what propriety.

Unless we have misconceived Mr. M. project, (and we challenge a correction of our statement) it will leave a revenue of $23,789,743. The expenditure of the government, exclusive of the National debt, was in

1822		$19,508,017 81
1823		10,190,113 31
1824		10,830,605 95
1825		12,892,544 72
1826		13,545,413 09
1827		15,216,650 86
1828		12,642,408 61
1829		12,669,490 62
1830		13,229,535 33
1831	(estimated)	14,777,941 58
		$124,273,720 38

Making an aggregate of $124,303,720 38 in ten years, or an average annual expenditure of $12,420,372 04; which, deducted from the revenue which must accrue under Mr. McLane's bill, will leave an annual surplus of $11,369,371:

And yet Mr. Ritchie, who is *opposed* to a surplus—who would not be content with any thing short of a reduction down to the actual and economical wants of the Government, denounces all opposition to such a scheme as factious and disorganizing! Oh thou *pure*, thou *consistent*, disinterested patriot!! Art thou not incapable of shame? No one suspects you of ignorance. What can have seduced you into such a shameless abandonment of the interests and principles of those to whom you are indebted for every thing?

Telegraph.

PATTON'S LETTER

The citizens of Madison county, Va. having requested John M. Patton, Esq. their representative in Congress, to attend as their delegate to the Baltimore Convention, he declined acceding to their wishes. Believing Mr. Patton's letter to possess peculiar interest at this time, we shall endeavor to publish it entire in our next paper.

Oxford Examiner.

Mr. Van Buren on the Missouri QUESTION.

Having heard that Mr. Van Buren voted in favor of the resolution adopted by the Legislature of New York, against the admission of Missouri, except upon the condition that she would first surrender her sovereign rights as a State, we addressed a letter to a gentleman in Albany, who enclosed us the following extract from the Journals:

In Senate of the State of New York.

JANUARY 19. 1820.

A copy of a resolution from the Honorable the Assembly, delivered by their clerk, was read, and is in the words following, to wit:

Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern among the people of this State; and whereas we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the Constitution of the United States clearly gives Congress the right to require, of new States not comprised within the original boundaries of these United States, the prohibition of slavery, as a condition of its admission into the Union—Therefore,

Resolved, (if the Honorable the Senate concur herein,) That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose the admission as a State into the Union, any territory not comprised as aforesaid, without the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission—Therefore,

Resolved, That measures be taken by the clerks of the Senate and Assembly of this State, to transmit copies of the preceding resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Therefore—

Ordered, That the consideration of the said resolution be postponed.

IN SENATE.

JAN. 20, 1820.

The Senate took up the consideration of the resolutions from the Honorable the Assembly, as entered on the Journals of the Senate of yesterday, relative to the inhibition of slavery.

Therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate do concur with the Honorable the Assembly in their said resolutions.

"The ayes and noes were not called in the Senate, on these resolutions. The next year, resolutions were passed by the legislature, approving of the principles of the above resolutions. But Mr. Van Buren was not then a member, his term having expired with the previous session."

IN SENATE OF NEW YORK

JAN. 8, 1820.

"The Senate proceeded to ballot for a United States Senator, in place of Rufus King, whose term expired on the 4th of March preceding."

"All the Senators, &c. voted for Rufus King Mr. Van Buren amongst the number."

The part which Mr King took in the Missouri question, is well known. Mr. Van Buren not only voted for him, but wrote a book in his favor; and we put it to Mr. Ritchie to say, what considerations have induced him to prefer Mr. Van Buren for the Vice Presidency to Mr. Barbour.

This proof of the course which he pursued on those trying occasions, consummates his offences against the South. Yet Virginia's apostate sons sings hosannas to his name!! Is this the reason why Mr. Ritchie favors emancipation? He is truly overpowered by the magician's spell!!

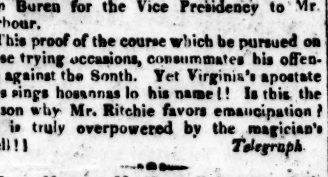
Telegraph.

Lusus Naturæ.—Mr. Henry E. Spencer of this county, has left at our office for the inspection of the curious, a Kitten which has one head with two perfect bodies, eight legs and two tails. Mr. Spencer states that the kitten lived about an hour after it was first discovered. A number of gentlemen have called to examine it, and they pronounce it one of the greatest curiosities they have ever beheld. Mr. Spencer wished to know what construction the soothsayers will give this.

Charlotte Journal.

The Spring Term of the Superior Court for this county commenced its session on Monday, the 14th instant Judge Donnell presiding. On Friday following the trial of Sally Barnycastle, who was indicted for infanticide, came on. The evidence with regard to her guilt was altogether circumstantial. The cause was opened by Mr. Alexander, Solicitor for the State. He was followed by Messrs. Smith, Hillman and Barringer in defence of the prisoner. The argument was closed by Mr. Mushatt, assistant prosecutor. After the close of the argument of counsel, the jury was charged in a very impartial, impressive and luminous manner by his Honor, in which he called their attention in the first place to the high duty they were under of thoroughly investigating the testimony; and in the second place pointed out the various points that presented themselves in the case. After he closed his remarks the jury retired, and after a recess of about three quarters of an hour they brought in a verdict of *guilty*. On Saturday evening, the unfortunate woman was brought before the court and sentence of condemnation was passed upon her. The execution is to take place on the 30th June next. From the circumstance of this case considerable sympathy has been created in behalf of this unfortunate woman, and exertions will be made to obtain a repreive.

Hymeneal.



MARRIED, In the vicinity of Raleigh, on Sunday the 13th inst. by Thomas G. Scott, Esq. Mr. *Joseph T. Hunter* to Miss *Caroline W Bell* daughter of Col. Jno. Bell.

In this county, on Thursday the 10th inst. by Jesse W. Walton, Esq. Mr. *Edward Rufty* to Miss *Elizabeth Brown*.

In this county, on Tuesday the 15th inst. by Jesse W Walton, Esq. Mr. *Charles Wise* to Miss *Sophia May*.

DIED,

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 4th inst with but a few days illness, *Mr. John Welch*, aged about 54 years.

On the morning of the 9th ult. Mrs Charity Ploot of Iredell county, wife of Abram Ploot.—In all the relations of life her conduct was unexceptionable, her amiable disposition, her kindness of manners will cause her death to be felt in the surrowing hearts of a circle of friends but in her large and lovely family, bereft of a mother and a friend so affectionate and pious, there is a wound made which the hand that dealt the blow alone can heal. They mourn but not as without hope for the object of their affections is not lost to them, she has been privileged as we trust to precede them in the full enjoyment of that blessedness to which there is no interruption and no end.

Happy soul thy days are ended,
All thy mourning days below;
Go by angel guards attended,
To the seat of Jesus go.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY MAY. 26, 1832.

Cotton in seed	2. 00
Do. clean	8,50 to 9.00
Corn	30
Oats	20
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee	18 to 20
Salt	$1. 12
Iron	4 to5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	8
Flour	$3.00 3,25
Brandy	40
Whiskey	25 a 30
Nails	9 to 10
Loaf Sugar	18 to 20
Lead	8 to 10
South Carolina money discount	1 to 1½
Georgia do.	2 to 3

CHERAW May 18, 832.

Brandy, Peach	gal.	50
Apple		35 40
Bagging	yd.	16 17
Bacon	lb.	7 8
Cotton		10 1-8
Corn	bush.	65
Coffee	lb.	16 18
Flour (from Wag.)	bbl.	$4 $4 1-4
Molasses	gal.	37 1 2 40
Salt (in bulk)	bush.	75
Sugar	lb.	8 10
Whiskey	gal.	28 30
Wheat	bush	75

THE SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.

THERE will be an examination of the Students connected with this institution, on Thursday, the 31st instant.

THE next Session will commence on the first Monday in July

ROBERT ALLISON.

NO SHAM.

THOSE wishing to purchase Goods on the New York prices, can now have an opportunity by applying at

KYLE & MEENANS'

in Salisbury. They will continue to sell at these prices for CASH alone, until the business shall be closed.

THOSE indebted to the Firm are requested to make immediate payment. 9

NOTICE.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of JAMES I LONG & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

R. W. LONG *for the late firm.*

May 21st 1832. 4:28

NOTICE.

SOME years since I gave a note to George Mumford with Henry Keller as security, for about ten or twelve dollars, which note has been paid. I have understood that Henry Keller now has said note, and that he, Matthias Cook and John Maxfield have, at different times, attempted to trade said note. I have applied to see the note but have not been able to see it. All persons are therefore forwarned from trading for said note as I am determined not to pay it.

WILLIAM B. WILSON.

May 21st 1832. 3:27

NOTICE.

I FORWARN all persons from trading for a due bill given by me in the purchase of a mare to Maj. Emmet of Wilkes as the mare proved not to be sound. JOHN YOUNG.

Iredell Co. May 24 1832. 3:27

Strayed,

BUT I believe STOLEN, from the subscriber on the 3d instant, a skew-bald Mare, (the colours black and white) blind of the right eye, six or seven years old this spring, and shod before, trots and paces very well. I have good reason to believe that some straggler passing on foot to the Charlotte Gold Mines for employment, had a disposition rather to ride than walk, therefore, took my mare. She also took off with her a yearling iron gray Colt. Any information concerning them, or any person securing them so that I can get them, shall be rewarded for their trouble and receive the thanks of their obedient servant, who lives fourteen miles east of Charlotte, on the Wadesboro' road.

CYRUS A. PARKS.

May 12, 1832 3:27

BLANK DEEDS,

Of every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

NEW, CHEAP & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New-York and Philadelphia, a very handsome assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods* selected with great care from the latest importations which they are determined to sell as low for cash as goods of the same quality can be bought in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase cheap and good *Goods* will please give us a call, as no pains will be spared in giving general satisfaction. We return our sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement that we have received since we have been in business in this place.

P. S. Most kinds of merchantable country produce will be taken in exchange for goods at a fair price.

6:30 JOHN H. HENLY,
ANDREW HUNT.

Lexington, N. C. May 10, 1832.

NOTICE TO GOLD MINERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, would inform those engaged in the Gold Mining business, that he has on hand at his quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, a few Erastus bed Stones, cut for the Mining business. Which he will sell on accommodating terms.

He still continues to carry on the stone cutting business in all its branches. ENOCH E. PHILIPS.

*** The Editor of The Miners' & Farmers' Journal, is requested to publish the above 4 weeks, and forward his accounts to this office.

May. 26th 1832. 4:28

COMMITTED,

TO the JAIL of Lincoln County, on the 8th inst, a Negro fellow, about 28 years of age, well formed, five feet seven inches high, he calls himself *FOUNTAIN*, and says he belongs to the Widow Nancy Charles, of Wake County, North Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. J. REINHARDT, Jr.

May, 21st 1832. 2*tf*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of John Cowan, dec'd. will expose to public sale at the late dwelling house of said Cowan on the 14th, day of June next all the personal estate belonging to said dec'd. consisting of *Negroes, stock of all kinds, household & kitchen furniture, farming utensils*, and many other articles of personal property. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Those having claims against the estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law. DAVID COWAN. *Adm'r.*

May 28th, 1832. 3:28 Pd.

NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the mark-ts of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lastings,
Merino do's., Brochellas and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Erminette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Grass linen,
English cassinetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Marseilles, and Velentia Vestings,

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY
Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Sconchew & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk cambletts,
Chs. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romanis Gauzes,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gauze and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery.

A GREAT VARIETY of RICE
Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c,
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 21tf

Salisbury April 28th 1832.

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $3; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN,
EDITED BY
BURTON CRAIGE,
IN SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA.

THE Western Carolinian will be devoted to *General Politics, Political Economy, State Papers, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics*, &c.

In politics the Editor is a firm and decided democratic Republican. He advocates the doctrines of State Rights and State Rights—is opposed to the exercise of constructive powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, Internal Improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the State Governments. Believing the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, will be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defence of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with unflinching zeal and manly firmness.

TERMS.....The Carolinian is Printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at $2 *per annum, if paid within three months, or* $2,50 *after that time.*

Advertising at the usual rates. As the Carolinian has the widest circulation of any paper in the Western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

☞ *POSTAGE* must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor upon us, which will be cheerfully reciprocated, by giving the above a few insertions.

BRONAUT.

THIS celebrated horse will stand the present season, at Charlotte on Mondays and Tuesdays; at Joseph McGinnis' seven miles north of Charlotte on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and at Concord on Fridays and Saturdays. Six dollars will be charged for the season; four dollars for the single leap; eight dollars the insurance. THE PROPRIETOR.

Salisbury, March 19th 1832. 16tf

New Goods!

DANIEL E. CREES is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of Stills and Tin Ware, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange. 6tf

NEW FASHIONS!

Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia fashions, together with Minister's fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as they change, and having five or six first rate workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work in his line on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship.

Any person wishing to learn the New-York and Philadelphia Patent Right mode of cutting garments can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All those who would do well to supply themselves with the latest, as almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one or the other, or both of them.

6tf BENJAMIN FRALEY.

TAILORING!

HORACE H. BRARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has recently received, and will continue to receive regularly, as they are published, the London and New York Fashions, from A. F. Baguenz of New York. Therefore, he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a neat and fashionable style. For durability, taste and fashion, his work for customers may be done in this County. A very important object to the customer is, that he cuts out of the cloth and uses less trimmings than any Tailor in the place; which is worthy of consideration.

N. B. All garments made by the subscriber will be warranted to fit.

34tf HORACE H. BRARD.

Salisbury, 1832

W. J. JONES

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th. 1831

WANTED TO HIRE,

A YOUNG Negro Girl, about 13 or 14 years of age, for the balance of the year. Enquire at this OFFICE. 3:26

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April 14 1832.*

POETRY.

EVENING.
BY A TAILOR.

Day hath put on his jacket—and around
His burning bosom buttoned it with stars.
Here will I lay me on this velvet moss,
That is like padding to earth's meager ribs,
And hold communion with the stings about me,
Ah me! how lovely is the golden braid,
That binds the skirts of night's descending robe!
The slim leaves quivering on their silken thr'ds,
Do make a music like to rustling satin,
As the light breeze smooth their downy nap.
Ha, what this that rises to my touch,—
So like a cushion! Can it be a cabbage?
It is, it is that deeply injured flower,
Which boys do flout us with; but yet I love thee,
Thou giant rose wrapped in a green surtout.
Doubtless in Eden thou did'st blush as bright as
Those thy puny brethren; and thy breath
Sweetened the fragrance of her spicy air;
But now thou seemest like a bankrupt beau,
Stripped of his gaudy hues and essences,
And growing portly in his sober clothes.
Is that a swan that rides upon the water?
O no, it is that other gentle bird,
Which is the patron of our noble calling,
I well remember in my early years,
When these young hands first closed upon a goose.
I have a scar upon my thimble finger,
Which chronicles the hour of young ambition:
My father was a tailor, and his father.
And my great grand sire, all of them tailors.
They had an ancient goose—it was an heir loom
From some remoter tailor of our race—
I am not certain, but I think 'twas he,
Who happened to be hanged by some misfortune
No matter; but I saw it on a time
When none were near, and I did deal with it,
And it did burn me,—oh most fearfully!
It is a joy to straighten out one's limbs
And leap elastic from the level counter,
Leaving the petty grievances of earth,
The breaking thread, the din of clashing shears,
For such a pensive hour of soothing thought,
When nature shuffling in her loose undress
Lays bare her shady bosom—I can feel
With all around me—I can hail the flowers
That make the earth's mantle, and that quiet bird,
That rides the streamlet, is to me a brother.
The vulgar knows not half the hidden pockets
Where nature stows away her loveliness—
In this unatural posture of the legs
Cramps my extended calves, and I must go
Where I can coil them in their wonted fashion.

CONUNDRUMS.

Which is the left side of a plum pudding?
When is a man over head and ears in debt?
What is a man like in the midst of a river, and cannot swim?
Why are your teeth like verbs?
Why is a taleteaprer like a bricklayer?
What most resembles a cat in a hole?

EPITAPHS.

On the Earl of Kildare.

Who killed Kildare? who dared Kildare to kill?
Death killed Kildare, who dares kill whom he will!

On a scold by her husband.

We lived one-and-twenty years,
As man and wife together;
At last she's left me quiet here,
And gone—I know not whither.

I rather think she's soared aloft;
For in the last great thunder,
Methought I heard her very voice,
Rending the clouds asunder.

On a Beautiful and virtuous young Lady.

Sleep soft in dust, wait the Almighty's will,
Then rise unchanged, and be an angel still.

VARIETY.

The HINDOO and the MONKEY.

The following monkey story is marvellous. The natives believe that it actually occurred. I am disposed, however, to think all these stories were originally fabricated to impress a moral upon the ignorant. "Near a small town, in the province of Oude, there is a jungle of some extent, inhabited by monkeys. A certain man, of the Hindoo class, residing in the town, resolved upon enjoying himself one day with a bottle of arrack he had procured by stealth, and, since it is well known that spirits or fermented liquors are prohibited articles in the territories governed by Mussulman rulers, the man betook himself with his treat, to the neighboring jungle, where, in private, he might drink the spirit he loved, and escape the vigilance of the police. Arriving at a convenient spot, the Hindoo seated himself under a tree, prepared his hookha, drew from his wrapper the bottle of spirits, and a small cup he had provided; and if ever he knew what happiness was in his life, this moment was surely his happiest. He drank a cup of his liquor, smoked his hookha with increased relish, and thought of nothing but his present enjoyment. Presently he heard the sound of rustling in the trees, and in a few minutes after a fine sturdy monkey, of the Langoor tribe, placed himself very near to him and his bottle. The Hindoo was of a lively temper, and withal kindly disposed towards the living, though not of his own species. Having a cake of dry bread in his waistband, he broke off a piece and threw it to the visiter; the monkey took the bread, and sniffed at the cup. "Perhaps you may like to taste as well as to smell," thought the Hindoo, as he poured out the liquor into the cup, and presented it to his guest. The monkey raised the cup with both hands to his mouth, sipped off its contents, winked his eyes, appeared well satisfied with the flavor, and, to the surprise of the Hindoo, finished the cup, which was no sooner done, than away he sprang up the tree again. "Had I known you would run away so soon, my guest I should have spared my arrack," thought the Hindoo. But the monkey quickly returned to his old position, threw down a gold mohur to his entertainer, and sat grinning with apparent satisfaction. The Hindoo, astonished at the sight of gold, thought to repay his benefactor by another cup of spirits, which he placed before the monkey, who drank it off, and again mounted the tree, and shortly returned with a second gold mohur. Delighted with the profit his arrack produced, the Hindoo drank sparingly himself, for each time the monkey took a cup a gold mohur was produced, until the man counted eight of those coins in his palm. By this time, however, the monkey was completely overcome by the strength of his potations, and lay, apparently senseless before the Hindoo, who fancied now was his turn to mount the tree, where he found, on diligent search, in a hollow place, a small bag of gold mohurs, with which he walked off, leaving the monkey prostrate on the earth. The Hindoo determined on going some distance from his home, in a different direction, fearing his secret treasure might be the means of drawing him into difficulties among the people of his own town, who had probably been robbed by the monkey at some previous period. In the mean while, the monkey is supposed to have recovered from his stupor, & the next morning on discovering his loss, he set up a horrid yell, which brought together all his fellow inhabitants of the jungle; and some neighboring villages saw an immense number of monkeys, of all sorts and sizes, collected together in a body. The story runs, that this army of monkeys was headed by the one who had recovered from his drunken fit, and that they marched away from the jungle in pursuit of the robber. Their first march was to the adjacent village, where every house was visited in turn by the monkeys, without success; no one ever venturing to obstruct or drive away the intruders, fearing their resentment; after which they sallied out of the village to the main road, minutely looking for footsteps, as a clue, on the sandy pathway; and by this means discovering the track of the Hindoo, they pursued the road they had entered throughout the day and night. Early in the morning of the following day, the monkeys advanced to the serai (inn, or halting place for travellers) soon after the Hindoo had quitted it, who had actually sojourned there the previous night. On the road, when the horde of monkeys met any traveller, he was detained by them until the chief of them had scrutinised his features, and he was then liberated, on finding he was not the person they were in pursuit of. After having marched nearly forty miles from their home, they entered one of the halting places for travellers, where the Hindoo was resting, after his day's journey. The monkey, having recognised the robber, immediately grasped him by the arm, and others entering, the frightened robber was searched, the purse discovered in his wrapper, which the chief monkey angrily seized, and then counted over its contents, piece by piece. This done, finding the number correct, the monkey selected eight pieces, and threw them towards the Hindoo; and distributing the remaining number of gold mohurs among the monkeys, who placed each his coin in the hollow of his cheek, the whole body retired from the serai, to retrace their steps to the jungle."

A Singular Fact.—"The Cherokees," said John Ridge in his late speech, "are the only modern nation who can claim the honor of having invented an Alphabet. George Guess a Cherokee Indian, who did not understand a single letter, within a few years had invented an alphabet in which a newspaper is now published in the Cherokee nation, and their children taught to read and write. He was a poor man living in a retired part of that nation, and he told the head man one day, that he could make a book. The chief replied it was impossible, because the great spirit at first made a red and white boy, to the red boy he gave a book, and to the white boy a bow and arrow, but the white boy came round the red boy and stole his book and went off leaving him the bow and arrow. and therefore an Indian could not make a book. But George Guess thought he could. He shut himself up to study, his corn was left to weeds, and he was pronounced a crasy man by the tribe. His wife thought so too and burnt up his manuscripts, whenever she could find them; but he persevered. He first attempted to form a character for every word in the Cherokee language, but was forced to abandon it. He then set about discovering the number of sounds in the language, which he found was 86, and for each of these he adopted a character, which forms the alphabet, and these characters combined, like letters, from words. Having accomplished this, he called together six of his neighbors, and said, now I can make a book. They did not believe him. To convince them he asked them each to make a speech, which he wrote down as they spoke, and then read to them so that each one knew his own speech, and they then acknowledged he could make a book, and from the invention of this great man, the Cherokees have become a reading people."

LUDICROUS EFFECTS OF THE APPEARANCE OF A COMET IN 1772.

This year Mr. Wiston having calculated the return of a comet, which was to make its appearance to-day, Wednesday, at five minutes after five in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition, that a total dissolution, by fire, was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation of Mr. Wiston had long maintained, both as a divine and Philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of his prediction.—Several lud crous events now took place. A number of persons in and about London, seized all the barges and boats they could lay hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluded that when the conflagration took place, there would be the most safety on the water. A gentleman who had neglected family prayer for better than five years, informed his wife, that it was his determination to resume that laudable practice the same evening; but his wife having engaged a ball at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off till they saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South-sea stock fell to five per cent. and the India to eleven, and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered. The next morning, however, the comet appeared, according to the prediction, and before noon the belief was universal that the day of judgement was at hand. About this time 123 clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered, there being none in the church service for such an occasion. Three maids of honour burnt their collection of novels and plays, and sent to a bookseller to buy each of them a Bible and Bishop Taylor's Holy Living and Dying. The run upon the Bank was so prodigious, that all hands were employed, from morning till night, in discounting notes and handing out the specie. On Thursday, considerable more than seven thousand kept mistresses were legally married in the face of several congregations. And to crown the whole farce, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time head director of the bank, issued orders to all the fire-offices in London, requiring them to keep a good look-out, and have a particular eye on the bank of England.

The Rev. Mr.——minister of,——had a custom of writing the heads of his discourses on small slips of paper, which he placed on the Bible before him to be used in succession. One day, when he was explaining a second head, he got a little warm in the harness, and came down with such a thump upon the bible with his hand, that the ensuing slip fell over the edge of the pulpit, though unperceived by himself. On reaching the end of his second head, he looked down for his third slip; but alas! it was not to be found. 'Thirdly,' he cried after looking around him with great anxiety. 'Thirdly,' again he exclaimed, but still no thirdly appeared.—'Thirdly, I say, my brethren,' pursued the bewildered clergyman; but not another word could he utter. At this point, while the congregation were partly sympathising in his distress, and partly rejoicing in such a decisive instance of the impropriety of using notes in preaching, which has always been an unpopular thing in the Scotch clergy, an old woman rose up and thus addressed the preacher:—'If I'm not mista'en, sir I saw *Thirdly* flee out of the east window a quarter of an hour syne." It is impossible for any but Scotchmen to conceive how much this account of the loss of *Thirdly* was relished by that part of the congregation which condemned the use of notes.

Libel.—The following is again going the rounds, and it has in its perigrinations lost the name or its owner, yet we know him to be a bachelor,—"klever dog and phunne poet."

N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

"Never trust with a secret a married man who loves his wife, for he will tell her, and she will tell her sister, and her sister will tell aunt Hannah, and her aunt Hannah will impart it as a profound secret, to every one of her female acquaintance."

Ireland is in a deplorable state, the Queen's County, Limerick, and Tipperary, are all in a state of insubordination. In these places midnight legislation is carried on to a frightful excess. Men cannot take land, nor pursue the employments of agriculture, without permission of the faction of the soil. We forbear to dwell on the particulars of these merciless events that seem to be plunging this country into ruin. Commentary is unnecessary—it would be but to repeat the same remonstrance and regret that has for years occupied the press in vain.

'M——is a great author,' said L——, 'though he never published either verse or prose.' 'How can that be?' 'Why, because he never attempted poetry, and yet his books are more than prose;—they are all prose-y!'

'The invasion of private life by the press is really execrable; it is as bad as the Inquisition,' observed W——. 'It is much the same,' said J——, 'Only a different kind of ink-quisitors.'

BANKRUPT LAW.—'Our court is getting into a pretty sort of fame,' said I——o Sir——; 'the papers quote nothing but jokes, and they father them all on you.' 'I don't care what they father on me belonging to this court,' retorted the wit, 'so that they do not quote me for its law.'

Extraordinary disease and Irish Condolence.—'I'm sorry your Cousin Sullivan is dead—a *dacent* man he was ever always—and now tell me, what did he die of?' 'He died of a Tuesday!

A Yankee Pedlar.—Before the disappearance of the comet in 1811, many thought the world to be at an end. A tin pedlar, firmly believing this, procured a gallon of rum drank until he could drink no more and fell asleep. A wag, observing this, and knowing the fellow thought the day of judgement had come, procured some dry hides, and laying them upon him, covered him over with straw and green hemlock bows, to which he set fire, and going behind the tin man's cart, awoke him by a blast from one of his own horns—the pedlar, thinking himself no longer an inhabitant of this earth, exclaimed, "*Just as I expected*—in hell slick enough!!!

A modern writer gives the following enumeration of the expressions of a female's eye:—The glare, the stare, the sneer, the invitation, the defiance, the denial, the courent, the glance of love, the flash of rage, the sparkling of hope, the languishment of softness, the squint of suspicion, the fire of Jealousy, and the lustre of pleasure.

Never trust a married man with a secret who loves his wife—for he will tell her, and she will tell her sister, and her sister will tell any body and every body.

A worthy old sea captain once took on board a large number of passengers at a port in the Emerald Isle, to bring to this country. On approaching the coast, he as usual sounded, but found no bottom. "And did ye strike the ground, captain?" inquired one of the Irishmen. "No," was the reply. "And will ye be so good as to tell us," rejoined Pat, "how near ye came to it?"

A broken down corporal once applied to Sir Thomas Maitland for pecuniary assistance, declaring that he was starving. "Tut, noo," cried the General, "your broad red face gives the lie to your assertion." "Is it my face, General!" cried Pat, "sure then, don't I owe every penny of it to my landlord?"

Cigar.—A slender yellow speckled tube, formed of the dried and folded leaves of a wonderful plant, discovered by Raleigh. When women turn false, and men selfish—when your creditor duns you like a fiend and your debtor takes the benefit—when the future looks dark, and the present dreary, by the fragrance of this little instrument, extracted by means of fire, you are for a brief period rendered insensible to every sorrow, and lulled into dreams more entertaining than those of sleep.

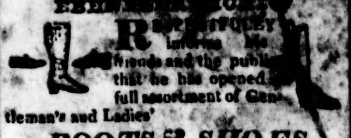
Cross Readings.—Wanted—six dozen eggs—to stop the mouths of some women who—are politically disposed—and will suffer no person to—speak of General Jackson or Henry Clay with impunity.

Runaway from the subscriber, two—Justices of the Peace—which the owner can have by applying to—my wife Nancy.

Fire—On Tuesday last was consumed—the King of England and his Cabinet—for having attempted to commit murder—in every state of the Union.

Married—a ten year old colt—to ten loads of the best prairie hay—which the purchaser will find to do better than—Clayton's report.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.



R—— informs his friends and the public that he has opened a full assortment of Gentleman's and Ladies'

BOOTS & SHOES,

of all descriptions, which were selected by himself in New-York, and in Newark, New Jersey, and which he will warrant to be of the best quality. If any work, which he sells, should rip, it will be repaired gratis; but no other Northern work will be repaired without pay.

HIS store is four doors south of the Court House, on the main Street, adjoining the Apothecary Store, where he will keep constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of his own, as well as Northern manufacture. He has made arrangements so as to receive shoes and boots at all times, when ordered, which will enable him to keep up a supply, so that when customers call they will not be disappointed.

All orders from a distance, either wholesale or retail, will be punctually attended to. He manufactures coarse shoes for laboring hands; and will furnish planters with any quantity they may want, which shall be of the best materials, and made, not by boys inexperienced in the business, but by Journeymen. Where five or more planters, living out of the county, shall unite and order not less than 20 pair of Shoes each, he will have them delivered at their houses. All shall be warranted to be out of the best materials.

☞ TEN JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS will find immediate employment by applying to
21tf EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, April 16, 1832.

LEMUEL LYNCH,
Clock & Watch-Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Cabarrus and the surrounding counties, that he has commenced the above business in the town of Concord, N. C. where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired, and warranted to perform well for twelve months.

Those disposed to patronize him are assured that no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

Orders from adjoining counties will receive prompt attention. 8t27

Concord N. C., March, 1832.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.
THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers 92tf
J. B. C.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, North Carolina, April, 1832.

Needham Armfield	Michael Billings
John Hire	Peter Hutson
Thomas P. Ives	Amos Lambeth
Joseph Lethco	Stephen G. Miller
Willie Murray	Jonathan Murray
Esther Moody	Thomas Noah
John Owen	Jacob Raper
William Rough	John Senat
Christian Sockinger	Daniel D. Shuford
William Williams	Francis Williams
Nancy Ward.	

3t26 B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, *P. M.*

To Curriers.

A CURRIER who can come well recommended for industry, sobriety and correct moral deportment, shall have constant employment and liberal wages, by application to the subscriber, four miles east of this place. A man with a family would be preferred.

Immediate application is desired.

WALTER M'CONNELL.

Greensoboro' N. C. May 1.—3t25

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 21st of March last, a negro man named

DENNIS,

from the plantation of the subscriber; *Dennis* is about 23 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, may be called a black, well set, stutters very bad when spoken to in a fright. Any information will be thankfully received, and all expenses paid. Information forwarded to Beauford's Bridge, Barnwell district, S. C. will be received by the subscriber.

W. C. KIRKLAND.

May 5th 1832. 4t27

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Hampton & Palmer, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make payment by CASH or NOTE, as it is important that the business should be closed as soon as possible.

THE subscribers having purchased the interest of James B. Hampton, in the Watch making Shop, will still carry on the business in the same place, in all its various branches. Watches & Clocks repaired, and Warranted to perform well for Twelve months.—For the encouragement heretofore received by the firm, I return my sincere thanks, and hope by attention to the business, to merit a continuance of their support.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury March, 9th 1832. 15tf

NEW SPRING
AND SUMMER GOODS,
MICHAEL BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

selected by himself in *PHILADELPHIA* and *NEW-YORK* from the latest importations for 1832, and which he offers to purchasers as low as any GOODS of the same quality can be bought in this market. He hopes from his attention to business, the quality of his GOODS, and the extreme lowness of his prices, to merit a continuance of patronage so liberally bestowed towards him, and for which he now returns his grateful thanks.

Among his assortment will be found all that is

NEW & FASHIONABLE,

comprising every article that is usually kept in Stores.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods. 14t37

Salisbury, May the 10th 1832.

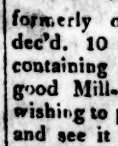
Catawba Springs.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to keep the Catawba Springs and has since the last Season, made some improvements, which will insure the comfort of all who may honor him with their Company. He promises that his table and bar shall be inferior to none in the Western part of the State. His stables shall be well furnished with all kinds of provisions for horses, and charges moderate, taking into consideration the pressure of the times. 6t37

W. S. SIMONTON,

May. 1 1832.

LAND FOR SALE.



THE Subscribers are desirous of selling the tract of land, formerly owned by Almand Lyerly dec'd. 10 miles West of Salisbury containing 600 acres. There is a good Mill-seat on the land. Those wishing to purchase the land, can call and see it by applying to James C. McConnaughey, in the neighborhood. A reasonable credit will be given.

J. C. McCONNAUGHEY,
WILLIAM McCAY.

Salisbury, May 12th. 8t30 pr.

State of North-Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March term, 1832.

SALLY MORGAN vs. JONATHAN MORGAN. } *Petition for Divorce.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Jonathan Morgan is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, and in the North Carolina Journal, printed at Fayetteville, that the said Jonathan Morgan appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in September next, and answer said petition or it will be heard ex parte and judgment granted against him pro confesso.

WITNESS, Farquhar Martin, Clerk of our Superior Court at Office, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1832, and of the American Independence the 56th. FAR. MARTIN, C. C.

PRICE ADV. $6.50. 13t33

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollers will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 43tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

TO CLERKS OF COURTS.

A LARGE RECORD-BOOK, containing two quires of fine Paper, well bound and neatly ruled, for sale. Apply at this Office.

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.